SUMMER GOODS REDUCED FROM 40 TO 50 PER CENT-Selling of, the entire stock of Summer Goods at a great sacrifice, consisting of Summer Silks, Bareges, Lawns and Jaconets, Bareges De Laines, Peplins, Ginhams, De Bage Martilles, Craps Shaw's, Printed Cashnere Shawis, Parasols, Drapory, Muslin, Summer Stoff for men's tank boys' wear, &c.

Wet Goods from the Franklin almost given away, consisting of Silks, Alpacess, Prints, and a great variety of other Goods must be sold G. M. Boung, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard-st.

PIANOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s PREMIUM PIANOS. With or without the Ecolum. No article of American manufacture has received such universal commendation from the press throughout the civilized world as these celebrated Pinnos. Githera's Borpoia Pianos. Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and richness of tone, and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of any other make. Hallett & Co.; Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above celebrated Pianos can be found only at the great Masic Establishment of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which dely competition.

MELODEONS.—The wonderful perfection to which Measts S. D. & H. W. SMITH have brought their celebrated Meiora places them far in advance of those of other makes, in point of power, brilliancy, and aweetness of tone and electricity of touch. To be had at a very low price of the sole agent, Horace WATERS, No. 333 Brackway. Each instrument warranted. Melodeons of all other styles and prices.

SEWING MACHINES-THE LAST CAUTION .- All SEWING MACHINES made by other manufacturers directly infringe one, and some of them several, of our patents, and those who use them will be prosecuted unless they shall at once procuse from us a license. Having settled with Mr. Howe, our Machines are now slicense. Having settled with Mr. Howe, our Machines are now slicense. Shadow of adverse claim, and at the old-established prices. About the superiprity of our Machines, both in contrivance and workmanship, there never has been any doubt.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS,-Just received, a large stock of rich Brossde, Plaid and Plain Silies slightly damaged by water or board of the steamer Franklin, and will be sold at a great bergain Also, Delaines and Shawls. E. H. LEADERATER, late Leudheater & Lep. No. 377 Broadway, corner of Leconrol-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.-Long known, ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds. This Day at 125 o'clock, at the Merchante Exchange. For further particulars see his adver-tisement in another column.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the treatment of

the Merchants Exchange. For further particulars see his severe the ment is another column.

A COMPLETE REFOLUTION in the treatment of Chills and Fexic have remaining from the admirable preparation known as Diam. Fak Arti-Fexicology of Fevera, ND Ague Pills. It is a remedy tasteless, harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no remedy tasteless, harmless and opposite compily to reproduce no quackish pre-tensions to cure numerous and opposite compilities, but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians prescribe it, makes no quackish pre-tensions to cure numerous and opposite computes, but for diadily effecting. Physicians prescribe it, the confirmation of the claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians prescribe it, the confirmation of the claims of the claims of the claims of the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians promounce it the chespost, tribution among the promounce of the chespost, the twenty of the confirmation of the remarkable continued the confirmation of the confirma

More Testimony of the strongest kind from Ohio, in fevor of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Or. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia fully proving that these Bitters are unequaled for the Cure of Liver Complaint, Dysnepsia, Janudlee, Nervone Deblity, Disease of the Kidneys, & Bitters, Janudlee, P. Krassenserin, Jeweler, Wooster, Ohio, De. 2, 1853, Said: "I embrace inits cops roughly of thorning you'd the great bounds I have derived from the use of Dr. They are the best remedy for Disaddend found relief in every case. They are the best remedy for Disaddend founds of the merchanismos?"

P. Folky Bloomfold, Ohio, Ogo 7, 1852, said: "With feelings of granting I take my per to inform you of the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of Hoot-kand's German's Ortzers. I have derived from the use of Hoot-kand's German's Ortzers. I have derived from the use of Hoot-kand's German's Ortzers. I have derived from the tree Complaint, and take pleasure in recommending them for the Public as the safest and best remedy in the Complaint.

The Editor of The Wooster Democrat, May 6, 1832, said: "Hoor-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS —This invaluable medicine is daily per-forming cures of most remarkable character. We do not speak of this medicine without a knowledge of its efficacy, as we have tried it in our family, and find it to be the only thing needed in Liver

it in our family, and find it to be the only thing needed in Liver Complaint or Dayspejair.

OGLER & CLEEKE, Cambridge, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1852, asid: "By those persons who have used your Hourtand German Bitters, they are considered an invaluable remedy for Dayspejair." You should bear in mind that these Bitters are Estitally VEGETABLE, thereby peasesing advantages over most of the preparation recommended for cimilar disease. Sands, No. 100 Fullowst. C. H. Eing, No. 152 Frasdway; Haviland, Harrat & Risley No. 38 Warrenet; Boytf & Paul, No. 139 Chamberset; C. V. Clickerse & Co. No. 51 Belleyset; Olicott McKrison & Romains, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. Haves, Brooslyn; and by druggists and declere of note ince everywhere.

A CERTIFICATE FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMS-PURGN FAIRNDS.—New-York, Aug. 30, 1952. I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms will take Dr. MPLANE'S CELERATED VERMITUGE. I firmly believe it is one of the greatest worm destroyers of the age—certainly the most extraordinary I know of.

A child of mine, about five years old, has been troubled with worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until we

arout an months once we counted to thick we gave but a smal quantity. The result, however, was extraordinary. The child pass do over three hundred worms.

P. S. The above worms. Wilbamshurgh, Long Island.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLax's Child pass and the properties of the propert

Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Laxe's Vermiseue. All others, in comparison, are worth-

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE. -- It is an ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—It is an obvious fact, that ague and fever is everywhere gaining ground where it is executivered only by ordinary medical treatment; and it is equally as incontentially true, that wherever this preparation has been administ and as a remedy, the duesae has been immediately checked, and speedidy cured. These two vital facts are supported by equally unquestions be testimony, and they afford grounds for recommending the medicine to the public, by advertisement, which no rational being will dispute. The testimony in favor of the Toxic Mixtures, with which the present proprietors are prepared to meet all who are skeptical on the subject, to of a sature which precludes all controversy. References of the highest respectability are proferred to all who will take the trouble to verify the statements made through the press, in relation to the medicine. The most obstinate cases of intermittent fever have never been known to resist the second bottle of the preparation. Prepared after the original formula, by Thomas & Maxwelli, No. 16 William etc., near Maiden-lace.

(PRISTADDANO'S HARE DVE.—This support Drepara-CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This superb prepara-

DESILER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE
CURE, was first brought before the public in 1855, and aiready commeands confidence and attention, and an unexampled demand. Sold
ly CLICKERIE & CO. No. 21 Barclay st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is still the leading article.

acknowledged to be the best DYE extant for perfectly coloring the Rair the moment it is applied. Tens of thousand in all parts of the world proclaim it the only reliable DYE known. Sold or applied in him private rooms, at W. A. Satchelou's, No. 23; Broadway.

No Pay-If Dr. Tomas's Venetian Liniment No Pay-If Dr. Tomas's Venetian Liniment does not immediately cure Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, and Sparms, if used when first taken. Thousands have certified to its wonderful curstive properties. It is warranted perfectly starmless to take internally. Sold by the Druggiss throughout the United States. Depth No. 60 Courtisants et al. 17 for 25 and 35 Central Properties.

FROM PONCE, P. R .- By the arrival of the schooner Sarah Ann, advices from Ponce, Porto Rico, to the 26th ult, have been received. We learn that the Health Officers at Ponce are at present very particular with vessels from the Windward Islands, no vessel from Barbadoes being allowed to ancher, and all vessels from any Windward Island are obliged to ride five days quarantine, un-less the captain can satisfy the authorities that at the port from which he sailed a vigorous quarantine is performed

Freights are very low; produce scarce.

FROM VENEZUELA .- By the arrival of the bark May Flower, from Bonaire, we have advices from Venezuels An engagement had taken place between the insurgents

and the Government troops at Coro, which resulted in the defeat of the insurgents.

The Paez party, numbering about 300 men, were de-

feated after an engagement of several hours against 1,300 Government troops, who occupied the city of Coro. The insurgents retreated with the loss of about 200 men, together with Gen. Garachee, and the son of the Consul General of Holland, resident at Laguayra. Gen. Paez was hourly expected from New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS. P. Emory Aldrich, Esq., Whig County Attorney for Worcester, and one of the delegates and an active participator in the fusion Convention at Worcester, has been appointed a delegate to the Whig Convention in Fancuil Hall.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF WATER .- " If farmers will wash their seed wheat in cold water and put on slacked lime before sowing, it will set as a sure preventive "smut." Exactly so; and by varying the recipes a trifle, using soap instead of lime, it will prevent the amutin folks as well as wheat. It is a great preventive, too, or cholera. There is no doubt of the value of cold water to wash wheat, and just as little doubt of its being equally good for everybody and his neighbor.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1854.

To Advertisers. THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE has now a circulation of \$15,000 THE SEEL-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large eir-

The bills of mortality for the past week show the very large reduction of 98 in the number of deaths; 24 being the reduction in cholera, 21 in dysentery, and 35 in convulsions. The proportions of age and nativity are not materially altered. Up to this date in 1849 we had 4,055 deaths by cholera in a population of 500,000; this year, 1,456 by cholera-population 700,000. At the rate for 1549, allowing for increase of population, the deaths by chelera would have reached 5,677, or nearly five times the actual amount. The two Cholera Hospitals show only 47 deaths for the week. It may be that cholers has not yet reached its hight, but everything seems to indicate that it will speedily begin to decline.

We publish this morning full particulars of the terrible riot which occurred at St. Louis on Friday last, election day, between the American party and

A destructive fire occurred at Cambridgeport, Mass., on Saturday night last, destroying property to the amount of \$100,000.

IOWA.

The returns from this State come in provokingly slow, yet their general tenor is wholesome. Our dispatch from Chicago, dated Saturday, says that seventeen Counties (all that were then heard from) put Grimes for Governor eleven hundred ahead. As we know that Dubuque and Jackson and feel confident that Lee County must be included in these returns, we feel almost confident that Grimes has been elected and Senator Augustus Caesar Dodge laid out. As to Members of Congress, we expected before Election to hear bad news, and still do; though as yet we have

All the Counties from which we have Governor otes by mail compare with 1852, as follows;

0200 300	254. Gor. GRIMES.	MAJORITIES. 52. Butes SCOTT & HALE.	Pres't.
Muscotine	138	***********	13
Duboque		450	544
Scott	180		43
Linn	005	10	
Delaware	60	— 47	-
Jackson		200,	173
Jones	30		50
ALCOHOL: 12	2000		0.00
Total, so fa	Bates	ahead 17. Pierce in do.	766.
Grimes had	to gain	301 on the vote of Sco	tt and

Hale united to carry the State. This certainly looks as if he had done it, coupled with the later dispatch embracing reports from seventeen Counties, and putting him 1,100 ahead. We do not see where the votes are to be picked up to beat him. If elected, he is the first Governor of Iowa whose election we had a right to rejoice over, and we shall not forbear.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM-EDUCATION.

PROSCRIPTION.—The newly elected School Directors in the lower section of Philadelphia have removed some fif-teen of the teachers in the Public Schools, within the last few days, on sectarian grounds—all the discharged teachers belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Much feeling is mantested among the friends of the persecuted teachers.

-We find the above paragraph affoat in the journals, but have not yet been able to test its accuracy. That there is some foundation for it, we cannot doubt; yet we trust the foregoing is at least an overstatement. Probably some pretext of incapacity or indecility was found for the discharge of the obnoxious teachers, even though their real offense was simply adherence to the Roman Church.

Yet all men must realize that Know-Nothingism, as it now exists among us, tends directly and inexorably to such prescription as is here asserted. It would be prepesterous, suicidal, to hold a Catholic unfit for a tide-waiter yet fully qualified for the far more responsible duty of a teacher-disqualified for a watchman or constable yet unobjectionable as a former of the minds and guardian of the morals of our children. If the Know-Nothing conspiracy triumphs, its leaders carnot, for very shame, stop short of turning out of our Common Schools every Catholic employed therein

And herein is exposed one grest danger of this and all kindred schemes. The leaders will naturally say, We don't mean to carry this matter to extremes; we only wish to give the priests a lesson and teach the Irish to behave themselves at the polls and not to be so clannish and greedy of office;" but those leaders will find that they have evoked a spirit which will not down at their bidding-that they cannot stop the whirling of the grindstone just when they shall have had their axes ground, but that a more eager crowd stand just behind them, who will insist on having their turn served as well. Once embarked on this current, no man can say where we shall bring up; but it will certainly be very far beyond the point originally contemplated by the moderate and earnest men whose adherence gave the enterprise some show of respectability.

For Common School Education-free, universal, efficient-we have made some efforts in times past. and are willing to make, not efforts only, but sacrifices also if need be. We have long felt that their great danger inheres in the jealousies and struggles of rival priesthoods each eager to make them subservient to the upbuilding of its own church and creed. Unless we have misjudged the Catholic prelates and clergy. especially the Jesuits, they dislike the very idea of Common Schools and common education, and desire to educate at least the children of their own people in schools distinctively Catholic. We have conceived, from their occasional intimations, that many of them would prefer that those children should grow up in ignorance rather than that they should be educated i Common Schools from which all teaching of theological degmas is rigorously excluded. But it is most obvious, on the other hand, that fairly conducted Common Schools are popular with the great body of the Catholic laity, who are mainly poor; that they are glad to have their children taught at Common Schools, where the expense to them is little or nothing, and where those children learn more of our country and its ways than they could do in specially Catholic schools. It is plain that the establishment of Catholic schools, unless under great provocation. 'goes 'against the grain'-that nine of every ten Catholic parents prefer to pay a dollar per quarter to have their children instructed in good Common Schools than treble or quadruple that sum to have them taught in distinctively Catholic schools, at least no better conducted. Hence there are at this day, in spite of some real and more imaginary causes of complaint, thrice as many Catholic children attending the Common Schools in all the States which support Common Schools as are to be found in the specially Catholic Schools of those same States. And the tendency, as the matter comes to be better understood, is constant

the Poor of denominational schools. This benign tendency the 'Know-Nothing' move ment immediately threatens to arrest and subvert. It were absurd to expect that Catholics as a class will persist in sending their children to Common Schools if those schools are conducted on the basis of a rigorous exclusion of Catholics from employment as teachers. No amount of plausible talk will suffice to re concile this proscription with the fundamental Ameri-

and strong toward the neglect and abandonment by

can principle of liberty and equality in whatsoever pertains to Religion. The consistent predominance of the 'Know-Nothing' spirit involves the general abandonment of our Common Schools by Catholic children and the complete isolation of the Catholic laity from all intellectual influences but those guided by the Reman Priesthood. Is it well to produce this isolation !

We ask intelligent American Protestante to consider this grave subject earnestly and searchingly from their own point of view, which is ours. There is not one among them whose convictions and views can be more broadly, inflexibly Protestant than are ours. All our personal interests incline toward the side opposite to that we take: for while our Circulation exceeds One Hundred and Fifty Thousand, we are confident that not five hundred of it is Catholic; and we are not aware that even one Catholic is among our Advertising patrons. The great body of the Catholics have always voted adverse to our convictions and probably always will; and we have not the least inclination to invest in Irish gratitude or any fancy stock whatever. We are auxious that Americans and Protestants shall not shame their own fundamental principles by setting up a practical Religious Test, and subjecting to disability and damage all whose consciences revolt at it. Unless all History is a lie. such a course will strengthen the church which it assails. and work injury to that cause which it professes to subserve, while its inevitable tendency to produce mutual heartburnings and church-burnings, bitter fends and bloody riots, must be obvious to all. Let us at least preserve our Common Schools.

THE NEW-YORK JUDICIARY.

Some strictures on certain defects apparent in the practical working of the judicial system of the State, which lately appeared in our columns from the pen of a correspondent, seem to have excited the attention and interest of the members of the legal profession. and even of the public at large, to such a degree that we are prompted to suggest some mode of relief for what is oppressive or inconvenient in the present arrangements.

In the Supreme Court the pressure of accumulated business is felt in the greatest degree in the First District. A grievous error was committed in the revision of the Constitution in assuming that judicial business would be in exact proportion to population. Upon this theory the Constitution directs that the State be divided into eight Districts equal in population as nearly as may be, allotting four Judges to each, with the exception only that in the District composed of the City of New York provision might be made for additional Judges, but not to exceed in number what would be in the same proportion to the population of that District as the number of Judges in the residue of the State is to its population. Under this provision one additional Judge was allowed by the Legislature in 1852. In exercising this power it was perhaps admissible to make an estimate of the probable increase of population in the State and City since the last census; but if Judge Harris was correct in the extra-judicial opinion which he furnished last winter in respect to the new County of Schuyler, the Legislature might have got at the result in any way satisfactory to themselves. With such judicial sanction it is almost to be regretted that they did not indulge in greater latitude of conjecture, and give us two additional Justices instead of one. If, however, we are to be held to a strictly probable estimate, we have the full number that the Constitution authorizes, and must get on in the best way we can with that number

or seek some collateral equivalent. That provision of the Constitution which authorizes the Legislature to re-organize the Judicial Districts at the first session after each State census, will not afford a remedy, because, although the number of districts may be increased or diminished, the same proportion to population must be observed throughout the State. The increase of population in this City will to a considerable degree be counterbalanced by the increased population of the State. And again, the increase or diminution in the number of Districts can be only one at a time—that is to say, one District in ten years. Admitting however, that by the greater relative increase of population in the City of New-York, or by the addition of a new District after the census which will be taken in 1855, by which the proportion of Judges will be somewhat modified, this City should be entitled tosix Supreme Judges, the relief would yet not be commensurate with the exigency. Two Judges are needed for special terms and chamber business; two should be constantly occupied with jury trials, exclusive of criminal business, which if still devolved upon the Supreme Court, would require an additional And even if the Court should be recieved of criminal business, there is employment enough for the additional Justice in the trial of jury causes. Besides, there should be a general term in session throughout the entire year to be held by three Judges. It will thus be seen that eight Judges are needed for the tran saction of the business of this District. With a less number there is not the slightest chance of disposing of the business, even if there were to be no in crease; but while looking for relief we ought to take into account the future growth as well as the large amount of business which is suppressed by the present clogged condition of the Courts. If ample provision should be made for the dispatch of all the business that legitimately would come before the Courts, and it reasonable facility in disposing of it could be looked for, the aggregate even at the present time would

greatly exceed what is exhibited by the calendars. We have referred to the error of the Convention in supposing that judicial business would be in proportion to population. There is, in the present state of things, a practical demonstration of this error. The population of this City, according to the census of 00, was about one-sixth that of the State, the population of the City being 515,547, that of the State 3,697,374. But the number of lawyers in the City was more than one-third of the whole in the State; and at the present time there are, according to Livingston's Register, something more than 5,000 in the State, and nearly 1,800 in the City. In this computation the number is reduplicated to some extent by including law firms as well as individual lawyers, but the overstatement applies as well to the rest of the State as to the City, and will serve, therefore, for comparison. It would, perhaps, be safe to say that law business in general corresponds with the number of lawyers, but there should be this modification that a much larger amount of business is done by a considerable number of lawyers in this City than by the same number elsewhere.

But another test is still more conclusive. The mount of trade, the extent of commercial operations and the active use of capital tend to the multiplication of legal questions, and in proportion as the private advice of lawyers is needed will also be the cases for adjudication, assuming that there is nothing to prevent their being promptly decided. The capital actively employed in the City of New-York is immensely greater in proportion to our population than what is employed in the rest of the State; and the enterprise called into exercise under the pressure of a competition in business which is unsurpassed, perhaps, in any other city in the world, tends to an augmentation of legal transactions far beyond even the ordinary proportion which it bears to capital. If, therefore, udicial arrangements were adequate to the actual mergency, we should see exhibited here an amount of business in our Courts greatly exceeding what might be expected from the capital employed here. But under the back-water system which now exists, a large amount of litigation is overslaughed. Injustice is submitted to and heavy losses incurred in pref-

erence to the rexatious process of hope long deferred, which is now the necessary incident of a law-suit.

But without further discussion of the relative amount of business in this District, which, from the data we have given, no one would estimate at less than a third of that of the whole State, and which, if its intrinsic importance is also taken into account, might be set down at one-half of all that occupies the Courts of the eight Districts, while instead of one-half of the thirty-three Judges we have but five; we proceed with the more important consideration-what relief from this inequality is practicable under the provisions of the Constitution. In our opinion it would be difficult to find a mode more effectual than that resorted to in 1849, namely, an increase of Judges in our City Courts or in one of them. These Courts, when the Constitution of 1846 was adopted, were subordinate to the Supreme Court, but by the Code the decisions of the Superior Court and Common Pleas can be reviewed only by the Court of Appeals. It was a question not without difficulty whether the Legislature had authority, under the Constitution, to make these Courts coordinate with the Supreme Court, and whether, after it was done, there was any power to make further changes. It is clear that the Legislature could not have created these Courts with their present powers under the Constitution now in force. But the power of reconstituting them was assumed, and has never been contested, and in 1849 three new Justices were added to the Superior Court after it had been made independent of the Supreme Court. The practical benefit of this enlargement in the number of Judges has been very sensibly felt ever since, but at the first more especially in the relief which was afforded to the Supreme Court by the transfer to the Superior Court of cases that were then at issue and ready for argument either in the General or Special Term of the Supreme Court. It would have been wise not to have restricted the provision to cases then at issue, and it is to be hoped that the procedure will be modified so as to make it a continuing power, to be exercised whenever the state of the calendar requires it. A still greater benefit has been derived from the efficiency of the Court in the dispatch of its original business. With six Judges there can be always two for the trial of jury causes, and a sufficient number

for a Special and General Term.

The same experiment migh be tried again. The addition of Judges to the Court of Common Pleas would be substantially the same benefit as an increased number in the Supreme Court; and in the first instance the same relief might be afforded by the transfer to it of causes from the argument calendars of the SupremeCourt, that was derived from the transfer to the Superior Court in 1849, before referred to. The pressure is, however, greatest in the trial of causes. The great difficulty is to dispose of those that are to be tried by juries, and the new Justices might be most usefully employed in that branch of the business.

We have yet to speak of some other Judicial Dist tricts that are subject to embarrassments like those which have overwhelmed the First. Prominent among them is the Second, or more properly a part of the Second. We refer to Kings County, where there is an obstruction of the Courts growing out of the same mistake we have before referred to, namely, supposing that judicial business must be in exact proportion to population, whereas the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh furnish employment for the courts to an extent probably exceeding twice the amount furnished by the same population in the residue of the District, or at least they would do so if the business could be done. But Brooklyn, with a population of upward of 100,-600, has only one Supreme Court Judge. It was by mere chance that it has even one for at the last election there was a candidate in Westchester who was defeated only by the division of the Democratic party

by which he was nominated. It was understood when Judge Strong was elected that he was to give a large proportion of his time to Brooklyn, as he lives in Long Island and has very little to attend to in the other counties; but the measure of assistance afforded by him may be judged of from the fact that he offered to hear all the causes in the Special Term calendar if counsel would come to Setauket, where he resides, and has ever since seemed to consider himself absolved by the munificence of this offer from any obligation to hold courts in Brooklyn. It was hoped at the time that this renewal of Mohammed's attempted miracle of causing the mountain to come to him, would have ended as that did by Mohammed going to the mountain; that is to say that as th lawyers of Brooklyn would not go in a mass with all their business to the Judge at Setauket, that the Judge would conclude to come to them; but this has not been realized.

Judge Rockwell has made great exertions to satisfy public expectation but it is obvious that a single judge s entirely inadequate to go through with the business of such a city, even were he not encumbered with a mass of cases that had been already accumulated. It would be preposterous to expect it, and it is natural that the Judge, finding himself unequal to the duties he has to perform, should yield to discouragement and prefer to enjoy rural recreation rather than attend to busizess in the City.

The City Court of Brooklyn might afford much asistance if it was constituted like the City Courts of ew-York, coordinate in jurisdiction with the Supreme Court and allowed a Beach of several Judges nstead of being restricted to one. So long as an appeal lies from that Court to the Supreme Court it ill be shackled. But if three Judges were allotted to the court and an appeal should lie only to the Court of Appeals, substantial relief would be given to the business of that city. This might be easily done, assuming the legislative power to be sufficient, which we take to be settled by former legislation in respect to the Superior Court and Court of Common

Pleas of the City of New-York. Another mode of relief might be available after the census in 1855, viz: by constituting Long Island as a Judicial District, in which case, having four Judges, the business of the District could perhaps be got along with, although one of them should live in Setauket-and perhaps some of the others might be ocasionally indulged in fishing and sea bathing. But we think that three of them should be required to live in Brooklyn or near it; and it might be questionable if the luxury of a country seat could be safely allowed at least to such as have a decided penchant

STATISTICS OF HOMICIDE.

We have been looking up the Statistics of Homicide, mainly in this City and its vicinity, for so much of the current year as has already transpired. The following are the aggregates: Homicides reported in The Tribune from Jan. 1 to Aug.

10, 1854. Whole number of cases, 34; one a double murder, mak-

Of which Liquor is known to have caused.......18 Of which Liquor indirectly caused 5
Of which Jealousy (not often a dry passion) caused 4
Reported Accidental. . 1. Unknown causes . . . 6
Of the eighteen murders committed under the di-

ect inspiration of Liquor, no less than fifteen were ommitted by Irishmen, several of them keepers of groggeries. Will not Irish-born voters reflect on this before they cast another vote in support of the Rum Traffic! Are they content to have their million or two of population in this country charged with twothirds of all the murders committed among Twenty Millions of People? If not, they must unite in shutting up the grog-shops which are the main causes of Irish crime, Irish degradation and Irish unpopularity among us. Twenty-one in all of the thirty-five murders are charged upon Irishmen, and five more of the

murderers are supposed to be Irish. Only fice are known to have been natives of this country.

We believe there were more executions for murder in this country last year than ever before; but these at least did not prevent a bountiful crop of murders this year Does any man doubt that if we had hung fewer and stopped the Liquor Traffic, the murders of 1854 would have been fewer !

POST-OFFICE REPORM.

We have at various times called attention to the fact that the Post-Office may be abolished and placed in private hands in the same way that express and forwarding companies are managed. This subject is capable of demonstration in every detail, as we have already shown in its chief points. It is one of immediste moment and prophetic grandeur to this republic, for its adoption would be a bold advance on the principle and practice of self-government and an immense reduction of the powers, patronage and prestige of the General Administration. It would open the eyes of millions to the necessity of reducing the other shams at Washington in the shape of the various departments, by which the Government is administered upon undisguised principles of corruption, and, in the language of the late Mr. Calhoun, the bond of party union made to depend on ." the cohesive power of public plunder." The National Post-Office is the most universally extended as well as the most subtle agent of the Federal Government. More even than the Custem-House, which is confined to the seaboard, does the party in power render itself felt throughout the entire confederacy by means of the Post-Office. Whenever a Postmaster is to be appointed, holding his office through the profit of the salary or that indi rectly accruing to his country-store, or even esteeming it for the honor, there is a partisan influence at work. Two-thirds of the Blue Book are occupied with the details of the Post-Office; in a word its machinery is more ponderous and ramifying that that of all the other departments put together. There are about twenty-six thousand postmasters in the United States: the clerks amount to about twelve hundred; the mail contractors are about fifty-four hundred; the mail agents are about seven hundred. This makes a force of some thirty-four thousand persons immediately paid and controlled at Washington-a force which increases vastly every year, inasmuch as the intercourse by letters and papers sent through the mails more than keeps pace with the growth of the popula-

It is seriously worthy of inquiry whether this eminent power of corruption shall be left to grow in the hands of the Government, or be promptly taken from the Government and placed in private hands. If the tendencies of our present Administration are to become really Democratic, there would be ne doubt as to the course which must be taken. The whole Post-Office machinery must be broken down-means of course being allowed for private enterprise and capital to be ready at the moment to take its place. The employment of Postmasters, clerks, mail contractors and mail agents is now the whole business of the Department; the machinery by which the mails are carried-the steamboats and railways, the horses and wagons, and, with few exceptions, the Post Offices-are already private things. So the changing of the Post-Office from a political to a private institution would be easy. The gross inequality of making one State pay for another-as is done now-would be avoided by this reform.

The subject we deem of such interest, that we print, on another page, the speech of Gerrit Smith, made during the last session, wherein he argues for the change in question. That speech will reward an attentive consideration.

We presented the other day some remarks on the subect of the recent egg-assault on the President, which we characterized as "dire ruffianism"—as strong language as could be used in reference to it—at the same time, however, we made that circumstance the theme of some exended remarks upon the spirit of equality which exists in this country between political servants of the people, and the inequality between political masters and the people it Europe, the argument being of course exclusively in favor our own system. Except to a man holding the place of valet with the spirit of one, the remarks in question were of a nature to find approval. It seems, however, that the ellowplush who edits The Union and does the political fetish for the faithful, is furious-and our remarks are considered "lost to shame and reason," and forestalling The London Times and Gallignani in their next periodic fling at our institutions. Except THE TRIBUNE, and The Albany Argus, "now as low down in the ranks of journalism as the anonymous sheets that pollute our great cities,-President alluded to has been repudiated with unmingled "indignation by the public press." Begging pardon of the President's employé in The Union, we see no reason as we asserted, for any extra burst of indignation cause an egg, fresh or stale, is thrown at the President's hat or head; such an act is vulgar and execrable and ought to be legally punished, and we should say as much of an egg hurled at the head of the editor of The Union or the "Angel Gabriel." The Union in a word, has much to learn to keep-up with the common sense of the American people on this question of official dignity. The lignity of the President is not injured by such attacks, but it is wounded when we find the expenses of the Government for this year rising to some ninety millions of dollars. with the chronic shrick in our ears of Democratic reformover since John Quincy Adams was thrust out of office for his." reckless extravagance" in spending thirteen millions! The history of nations does not offer a bigger example of political hypocricy than this, and with it what. ever loss of dignity attaches to polical station.

The Union, however, should not have so short a memory as to say that but two journals had, in its view, objectionable remarks upon the egg-business, for parallel to its editorial the subject, we find in its same number another editoria in the previous column, attacking The Courier and En. quirer for this remark: "General Jackson and General Pierce were both personally attacked-against the former pistols were used—against the latter rotten eggs: did the last assailants remember the first attack, and graduate the character of their outrage by the dif. ference in character between the two Presidents?

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE gives notice of its intention to burn The Poughkeepsie Eagle." Reason—the latter paper is opposed to nominating a State ticket at the Saratoga Convention. We doubt whether much will come of THE TRIBUNE's threat. [Buffalo Commercial.—We sometime since adopted the rule of never correct-

ing a typographical error in our columns, but trust inste to the good sense of our readers. Accordingly when The Eagle commended the course of one Whig paper in Albany in not replying to the attack of another, and at the same time persisted in its attacks on THE TRIBUNE, we barely remarked, in substance, that we should respect The Eagle's precept and shun its example. The composi tor mistook shun for burn, and it was printed accordingly; but it did not occur to us that so obvious a blunder n special correction. It seems that we overrated the perspicacity of at least one of our readers.

PESSSTLVANIA.-The last Sullivan (Pa.) Democra ntains a call for a mass meeting to be held at the Forks of the Loyal-Sock in that county, Aug. 16, to express the sentiments of the people on the Nebraska bill. Judge Wilmot and others will address the meeting. The Demo craf takes a bold stand against Slavery aggression, much to the dissatisfaction of sundry doughfaces and office-seekers of the county. A meeting was held in Elkland township, July 4, for the purpose of organizing a Free Democratic party in Sullivan County, at which the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That we will support no man for office in the State or nation who is not known to be in favor of ridding the Government of all responsibility and obligations to support Slavery, and to limit the slave power in all legal ways.

MICHIGAN .- A Christian, Union, Anti-Slavery, General Reform Convention is to be held at White Lake, Aug. 23 and 24, (Wednesday and Thursday.) It is expected that the Convention will be preceded by a dedication sermon, of the new house of worship, to be delivered at 10 A. M.

The Palmyra Democrat (Hard) has just died from want of support.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

IOWA ELECTION. CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854. The returns from lows in seventeen counties nake

Grimes, Whig and Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor, eleven hundred shead. FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.
The President has appointed Mr. Baldwin, of New-

Hampshire, formerly a newspaper editor at Newport, and subsequently at Lowell, Secretary to sign patents. Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, left Washington this evening on a visit to his home in North Carolina.

DELEGATES FROM SARATOGA COUNTY TO THE ANTI-NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTION. SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.

The following named persons have been selected as delegates from Saratoga County to the Anti-Nebraska Convention, which is to be held in this place on the 16th of August: E. F. Bullard, Leveret Moore, John Brotherson, A. Me-Coy, E. J. Youmans, Bilby J. Clark, William Hays and J. B. McKean, Esqrs.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION-THEATRICAL BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.

A convention to select delegates to the Saratoga Conven-

tion is to be held in the city this afternoon.

A five act drama by Dion C. Bourcicault was produced at our theater last night, and proved a complete failure.

HAMILTON COUNTY (OHIO) DEMOCRATIC CON-VENTION-A MAN SHOT. CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1834.

The Hamilton County Democratic Convention met at Carthage to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress and county officers.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the Baltimore Platferm as soon as the afternoon proceedings com-menced. Great excitement prevailed. The Know-Nothing question was introduced, and its organization

Charles Reemelin, Esq., who was a delegate, said it as inconsistent to denounce them while the Democrats had a secret organization—referring to the Miami tribe of which a United States Senator, George E. Pugh, was

The lie was given to this assertion. Mr. Reemelin was everely attacked, and finally had to fly, after which the Convention broke up in a row, without nominating any one or passing any resolutions.

A young man by the name of Stephen R. Smith was

shot at Hamilton to-day by another young man named Jessup, and was dangerously wounded. Jessup was elerk in a retail dry goods store in this city. He had received letters purporting to come from a young lady; this correspondence was carried on for three months, when Smith was discovered to be the real author of the letters, which were subsequently published in a Sunday paper; for which Jessup sought satisfaction by shooting

LARGE FIRE IN CAMBRIDGEPORT. Boston, Aug. 13, 1854.

A fire broke out in Cambridgeport about 10 o'clock last night, opposite the Watson House, which did considerable damage. It took in Pike's stable, from which it spread, destroying Wood's stable and the stores of Caleb Wood & Co., grocers; Kelly's clothing warehouse, and Wilder's boot and shoe depot, the upper stories of which were secupied as dwellings. From thence the fire extended to other buildings, destroying that occupied by the Cambridge Omnibus Company, the store of George Beldear, painter, and a large number of others. The fire then communicated to other buildings, embracing a square surrounded by Essex, Norfolk and Austin-sts., covering about two and a half acres. A row of wooden buildings on Austinst. were also destroyed, occupied by Mrs. Gore, L. L. Tower, Benjamin Denton and Parks's boarding-house. On the corner of Main and Essex-st. the house of Nathan Russell was destroyed. In addition to the above the following tenements were consumed, occupied by the following named persons: J. C. Smith, hatter; C. D. & W. Wilder, shoe store; Hill Chamberlain, lawyer; J. D. Pearson, stationery; Nathaniel Snow, boots and shoes;

DEATH OF A POLITICIAN-MAINE LIQUOR LAW. BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.
The Hon. Joseph Whitman, Senator from Worcester County during the last session and cashier of the Hopkin-

and the Old Fellows Hall. The estimated loss by the fire

ton Bank, died suddenly at his residence in Hopkinton, and was buried yesterday. He was formerly a distinguished Methodist clergyman.

Z. B. Porter, the well-known landlord of the Market

Hotel in Cambridge, was arrested yesterday and tried before the Justices' Court for eighteen violations of the liquor law, and found guilty on all the counts. On the first and costs; and on the sixteen other counts, each twenty dollars and costs, with three mouths in jail, amounting in all to a fine of three hundred and fifty dollars, and four years imprisonment. Mr. Porter appealed, and gave bonds in six hundred dollars to prosecute his appeal.

FUNERAL OF COMMODORE DOWNES-ARRIVAL OF U. S. SHIP CYANE. Boston, Aug. 13, 1854.

The funeral of Commodore Downes takes place to-mor row at the Trinity Church. It will be attended by the Commissioned officers of the first division Massachusetts and the citizens in general.

The United States ship Cyane, Commander Hollins, arrived to-day from Aspinwall via San Juan. She has or board the remains of Purser Ashmun, who died at San Juan on board the United States sloop-of-war Decatur.

FIRE IN SMITHFIELD R. L. PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13, 1854.

The mill belonging to Applebee Smith and occupied by Mesars. Briggs & Allen, in Smithfield, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th. The building, which was valued at about \$1,500, was not insured; the machinery and stock were insured at the Appleton Mutual

THE MISSING BALTIMORE LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854. The Postmaster of this city denies the report that the missing letter from Baltimore, containing \$3,000, had been traced to his office, and states that he has received no information, officially or otherwise, of the circumstances up

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854. The telegraphic dispatch published in one of the New York evening papers stating that \$8,000 had been pur-oined from the Post-Office in this city, or between here and Philadelphia, was wholly incorrect, neither the Post-master here nor in Philadelphia having heard of the matter until they saw the false report in the paper in quos-

FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13, 1854. New-Orleans papers of Monday have been received here. We learn from them that small parcels of new cotton were daily arriving in New-Orleans

During the month of July there had been one hundred and eighty-four deaths in Washington, from various

The Secretary of the Navy issued an order advancing the rates of pay to seamen and others in the Navy.

There were but two new cases of cholera at the Alms House and one death on Saturday, and we have no set cases or deaths to report to-day. The city is still exempt

GREAT STORM-TREES THROWN ON THE RAIL-ROAD TRACK. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854. Between Bedford and Macedona last night, the store blew seventeen trees across the Pittsburgh track. The down train went at full speed through the first tree, one foct in diameter. Up train stopped. No damage.

DEPARTURE OF U. S. STEAMER JACINTO The U. S. steamer Jacinto went to see on Saterda bound to the Beltic.